THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. WEDNESDAY, October 11, 1809. No. 1202.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

Just Published, and for Sale,
AT ZADOCK CRAMER'S BOOKSTORE,
SIGN OF FRANKLIN'S HEAD, MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ALMANACKS FOR 1810.

☞ Orders for Magazines, Common and German Almanacks for 1810, Spelling Books, Primers, &c. &c. will be punctually attended to. Merchants are particularly requested to send in their orders early, to prevent disappointments.

Z. C. has on hand, and purposes keeping, a supply of BLANK BOOKS of all sizes, with which he will supply merchants on low terms, wholesale and retail.

September 27, 1809. tf.

The subscriber continues his **DAY SCHOOL** in Second Street, directly opposite the Discount Bank, where he teaches Reading, Writing, Arithmetick and Book-keeping, with nicety and exactness, which those who try him will in due time experience.

His EVENING SCHOOL will commence on Monday the 9th of October next. His school room will be comfortable this winter with a stove and in good repair.

THOMAS ABRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, 28th September, 1809.

M. B. LOWRIE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he will open his NIGHT SCHOOL for the ensuing winter, on Monday evening the 9th inst. He begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgement to his fellow citizens, for the liberal support and encouragement he has met with in his profession; and hopes, by an unremitting attention to the instruction and morals of his pupils, to merit a continuance of their favors.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 2d, 1809. 3t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber purchased a Tract of Land from Edward White, of Butler, and in part consideration of which he gave three notes of hand, two of them are for one hundred dollars each, and the other for fifty dollars; and whereas the said land has been sold on a judgment against said White, and which judgment was unknown to the subscriber at the time he made the purchase, he therefore hereby forwarns all persons from taking an assignment of said notes or either of them, as he is determined not to pay them unless compelled by law.

JAMES HUTCHISON.

Westmoreland county, Sept. 29, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a FULLING MILL, and is ready to receive business in that line. He pledges himself, from the perfect knowledge of Fulling and Dyeing, to execute business of that sort in the most compleat manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.

Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N. B. Cloth left with Mr. George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Pittsburgh, on the night of the 19th inst. 20 yards of fine shirting linen, and 10 or 11 yards of tow table linen, of a twilled diamond pattern. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver me the above articles, or Five Dollars for either.

HENRY BOLLINGER.

Pitt township, Allegheny county, Sept. 29, 1809.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open NIGHT SCHOOL on Monday the 10th of October, in Fifth near Wood Street. Hours of attendance from six till nine o'clock.

ALEXANDER DOWNING.

Pittsburgh, September 26, 1809.

Juniata Bar, Roll'd and Slit Iron.

GEORGE ANSHUTZ, Jun.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has opened an IRON STORE, nearly opposite Mr. Cromwell's Ware-House, where he will always have on hand a complete assortment of the above well known Iron manufactured at *Gloninger's*, *Dorsey's* and *Shœnberger's* works.

He has also established a NAIL FACTORY, and will have on hand Nails of all sizes made of the above Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 26, 1809.

The partnership entered into between George Sutton and Thomas Read, and heretofore known under the firm of Thomas Read & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm are solicited to discharge their respective accounts to the subscriber, who is authorised to receive the same, and all those who have demands against the firm are requested to present them for settlement.

The subscriber likewise informs his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on business at the *Old Stand*, where he shall be happy to accommodate all those who may favour him with their custom.

THOMAS READ.

Pittsburgh, September 20, 1809.

Whereas in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, an attachment hath been granted by me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Washington, against a certain Joseph Gilles, upon which attachment the goods of the said Joseph Gilles have been attached. This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the said Joseph Gilles to appear on Wednesday the 29th day of November next, at my office in Peter township, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands agreeable to the directions of said act. Given under my hand September 22d, 1809.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

As Mr. Kintner has in the most virulent manner held up my son William D. Abraham in a public advertisement, regardless of what his parents might feel, I think myself called upon to tell the public the cause of his elopement.

Having taken the liberty in his master's absence to go to a little dramatick exhibition the Friday evening before, and staid till after nine o'clock, he was locked out; and the next morning he was so severely threatened with his master's vengeance upon his return, that no entreaties of mine could prevail on him to wait the event, so greatly had fear overawed his better judgment, (Mr. Kintner having about four weeks before, on Sunday morning, knocked him down to the injury of his person, for no offence unless to gratify his spleen.) I lament the loss of a very affectionate son, whom, perhaps, I may never see again. It is natural to suppose I would have wished him to serve out his time, and carry on business in the town with myself. Nevertheless this hard-hearted master has not only traduced the character of a boy who was a laborious and useful workman to him; but also insinuated, if not declared, that I induced him to leave his service. Suffice it to say, the case was not so, but as I state, and I do most seriously declare that I believe, if Mr. Kintner had been a good master no difficulty would have arisen.

THOMAS ABRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, 28th September, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE persons to whom I have lent the second volume of *ROLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY* and *MODERN CHIVALRY*, are requested to return them immediately.

SAMUEL DOUGLAS.

Pittsburgh, *August* 14, 1809. tf.

NEW BOOK STORE.

JOSEPH PARKER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *LAW* AND *MISCELLANEOUS* BOOKSELLER,

Wood Street, corner of Fourth, PITTSBURGH.

JOSEPH PARKER has obtained from messrs. *Wm. P. Farrand & Co.* and messrs. *Hopkins & Earle*, of Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of LAW, MISCELLANEOUS, and SCHOOL, BOOKS, comprising all the new works of each kind; all the important standard authors in science and general literature, together with a complete assortment of Greek and Latin classics, and school books of every description. Paper, quills, pencils and other stationary as above. The whole of which is intended for the supply of Bookstores, Circulating Libraries and Schools, through the western country, and will be furnished at the Philadelphia prices, with the addition of only four dollars per cwt. the *lowest carriage* price.

September 12, 1809.

N. B. J. Parker has made such arrangements with the houses of Wm. P. Farrand and Co and Hopkins and Earle, that he will regularly receive from them all their own and other new publications, as well as all new imported books; and, through them, will be enabled promptly to supply all orders for particular books.

☞ Country Linnen and clean linnen and cotton Rags, will be taken in payment.

BUILDING LOTS.

SIX Acres of Ground on Grant's Hill and within the Borough, have been laid out into building Lots. They will be let on very reasonable terms on perpetual leases.

Apply at the Office of *WILLIAM WILKINS*, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1809. tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

A Farm of 200 acres of Land on Thompson's run, on a branch of Turkle creek, Allegheny county, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 4 miles north of the Philadelphia road, formerly owned by Robert Duff, and now in tenure of Moses and Thomas Thashore. The improvements are extensive and in good repair.

A Farm (in excellent order,) of 200 acres, now occupied by John Grubb, on Pine creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

400 acres near the above in possession of Alexander M'Donald, who owns 100 thereof, and has authorised me to sell his part.

300 acres near the above settled by Jacob Grubb.

180 acres adjoining, (unimproved) part of a survey settled by Jacob Buckhart.

A well improved farm of 200 acres on Deer creek, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Butler road, in tenure of Wm. Thompson.

A farm formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton, and from 200 to 800 acres of land of a superior quality, adjoining Neyman's mill on Connequenessing creek, Butler county, 4 and 1-2 miles from the county town, and 8 from the salt works, 70 acres cleared, and 12 of which is meadow. This may be made one of the best grazing farms in the western country.

That well known tavern stand, farm and tract of land, of 400 acres, now occupied by John Elliot, at the forks of the road from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer, near Slippery-rock creek: the land is of the best quality, the improvements large, and the situation most advantageous for a tavern, store, and extensive farm.

A tract of 405 acres (about 30 of which is cleared) situate on the east bank of French creek (Crawford county) 4 miles below Meadville, and on the state road to Mercer; the greater part rich bottom land.

Five tracts of land of 400 hundred acres each with valuable improvements, in Erie county, near the Lake; equal in quality and local advantages to any in the country. Apply to Thomas Rees, Esq. Erie.

Several tracts of donation land.

Titles in fee simple with general warranty, clear of all incumbrances, will be given on receipt of one third of the purchase money and securing by mortgage, payment of the residue at such times as may be agreed upon. Apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Also for sale, or to be let on improving leases, a number of tracts of land in Allegheny and Butler counties, some of them adjoining the town of Butler and the salt works.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1809. tf.

STEAM FLOUR MILL.

THE public are hereby informed that the *STEAM MILL*, is now in operation and will afford a constant supply of *Wheat* and *Rye Flour* in all their different qualities manufactured in the first stile, and also of *Bran*, *Cohped Rye*, and *Corn*.

Five Shillings cash per bushel will be given for a few thousand bushels of good Wheat if delivered before the 15th of November next. Rye will be taken at 40 cents per bushel or 56 lbs.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1809. tf.

LATE FROM ITALY.

From the Baltimore North-American.

We learn that a gentleman who came passenger in the Hawk from Messina, brings the information, that the Armistice between Austria and France was solicited by Bonaparte.

We have received by this vessel a Messina paper of the 31st July, from which we have extracted two Papal Bulls of great interest, to the Catholic world more particularly. One of them relates to the usurpation of the Pope's temporalities: and the other pronounces Napoleon and accomplices *excommunicated* for that cause. Such a bold and decisive step, of which for a long series of years there has been no example, evinces a spirit of resistance against impious robbery, the consequences of which must have been anticipated to be full of danger to the person of Pius the 7th, surrounded as he was by the generals and soldiery of his despoiler. Accordingly we learn that after the Bull of excommunication was issued, the Pope disappeared, and no researches could penetrate to a knowledge of the place of his captivity or the mode of his catastrophe.

What can bound the rapacity, which actuates the tyrant of Europe? The temporalities of the Pope were as much his property as the possession of any temporal prince. The title of the Roman Pontiffs to their dominions prescriptively acknowledged and settled could yield to nothing but downright violence.—Whilst all mankind therefore must look upon this usurpation as a flagrant breach of right, the Catholic adds to the outrage sacrilige and impiety.

The Italian copy of the excommunication is a translation from the Latin, and is probably not more than the concluding and operating cause of the Bull; the preliminary explanations being contained in the preamble and the acts referred to.

PIUS POPE VII.

The disastrous designs of the foes of the Apostolical See are at length completed.

After suffering the violent and iniquitous spoliation of the fairest and most considerable portion of our dominions, we now behold ourselves deprived entirely, under unworthy pretexts and with the most grievous injustice, of all our temporal sovereignty, with which our spiritual independence is closely connected. This consolation accompanies us, under the pressure of this severe persecution, that it has not been incurred for any wrong done to the emperor, or to France, which has been always the object of our tender fatherly solicitude; nor on account of any worldly political artifice; but because we would not betray our duties or our conscience.

No one, who professes the Catholic religion, and much less he who presides over, and is principally bound to announce it, can displease God for the sake of pleasing men.

Bound moreover to God, and to the church to transmit our rights whole and entire, we protest against this new spoliation, and declare it null and void.

We reject with the most determined resolution the assignment of any allowance intended for us or the members of our college (of Cardinals) by the emperor of the French.

We should be overwhelmed with disgrace in the sight of the church, if we submitted to receive our subsistence from the hands of the Usurper of her patrimony.

We resign ourselves entirely to Divine Providence, and to the devotion of the faithful servants of God, and shall be satisfied piously to conclude the bitter career of our painful life.

We adore with profound humiliation the inscrutable designs of God. We invoke his mercy over all our good subjects, who will be always our joy and our crown; and after having discharged in these most distressing circumstances, our duty, we exhort them to persevere, in all integrity, their religion and faith, and with sighs and tears between *the porch and the altar*, to unite themselves with us in supplication to the supreme father of lights, that he would graciously be pleased to work a change in the wicked designs of our persecutors. Given at our Quirinal Apostolical Palace, this 10th June, 1809.

(L. S.) PIUS POPE VII.

Conclusion of the sentence of Excommunication.

PIUS POPE VII.

By authority of the Almighty God, and of the Saints Peter and Paul, we declare you Napoleon Bonaparte and all your accomplices, (co-operators) in the act, which you are now executing, to have incurred the censure of excommunication; under which by our apostolical letters, cotemporaneously published and affixed at the usual places in this city, we declare all those to have fallen, who since the forcible invasion of this city on the 2d of February, 1808, have committed the violences, against which not only our successive secretaries of state by our orders, but we ourselves have protested in two consistorical allocutions (discourses) of the 16th of March, and 11th of July, 1808: and the same penalty attaches to all mandatories, supporters, advisers, and all others who have executed themselves, or procured the execution of the above mentioned usurpations and violences. Given at Rome at the church of S. *Maria Major*, June 10, 1809.

(L. S.) PIUS POPE VII.

Latest from England.

NEW-YORK, *Sept.* 27.

By the ship Oliver Elsworth, captain Sketchley, 42 days from Liverpool, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the evening of the 10th of August, containing the intelligence that the English had taken three of the islands, and by the last accounts were bombarding Flushing, which had offered to capitulate as at Lisbon, but refused. No accounts had yet been received of the late battle near Madrid.

Liverpool papers mention, that 217 American ships had arrived at that port, between the 1st of June and the first of August.

LONDON, *Aug.* 8.—A formal intimation has lately been given to the Americans at Paris, that the Government of the United States must soon determine to join the French or the British in the war, as it would no longer be possible to maintain a neutrality between the two Beligerents Powers.

Aug. 9.—We have received Spanish papers to the 24th, and Portuguese to the 27th ult. Sir Arthur Wellesley's army had broke up at Placentia on the 8th, and proceeded direct for Madrid. On the same day, Cuesta passed the Tagus, and on the 19th reached Naval Moral, on his march to Orapeza. On the 20th, it is supposed the English and Spaniards formed a junction, unless they meant to proceed by direct routes to Madrid, which appears to be more probably the case.—Some of the papers announce the receipt of private letters, which bring down the operations some days later; of these, a letter dated Talavera, the 24th, it is said announces that the two armies had joined, and were in pursuit of Victor; that on the 22d there was an affair in which the German light dragoons, under Col. Anson and Gen. Paune, and General M'Kinzie's brigade of infantry, were engaged, and in which the enemy posts were driven in; and that on the following morning before day break Victor pursued his retreat to Olulla, on the road to Madrid.

THE GRAND EXPEDITION.

Extracts of Letters from Officers on the Expedition dated

"EAST SCHELDT, *Aug.* 3.

"The division which landed here met with no opposition on their landing, owing to so many attacks being made on the Island at the same time. Every town in Walcheren is taken except Flushing, which we are at this moment bombarding; but, as we are informed gen. Moncey has thrown himself into the place, with 4,000 men there is a probability however that it will hold out to the last—that, however, cannot be long; neither shall we wait for it before we proceed to other operations. Lord Rosslyn's division proceeds up the river this day in transports; they are directed to debark about 12 miles from Antwerp, there we expect hot work, but are anxious to get on shore to share, and promote the glory of our country. The troops are in higher spirits, and better condition if possible, than when we sailed from the chalky cliffs of Britain.—The 71st regiment took Camvere by storm."

"OFF WALCHEREN, *Aug.* 4.

"The fortress of Camvere stood a furious bombardment before it surrendered; many houses are damaged, one completely burnt by the Congreve's rockets. The Island is beautiful, though the weather is very bad, which prevents our seeing it to advantage. It is reported, that the Duke d'Abrantes is marching toward Antwerp with 30,000 men. We are going to join Lord Gardner in an attack upon Flushing; land batteries were opened yesterday evening, I could observe the town on fire; and from the mast head, the smoke is very visible.

"The French fleet are run up towards Antwerp, I fear out of our reach at present. Our small gun boats did great execution, only two men were killed on board them. The royals stormed a battery in a most glorious style."

Aug. 10.—No official intelligence has been received from the expedition later than the evening of Saturday last. There was a report this morning that a vessel had arrived at one of the out posts, with intelligence of the surrender of Flushing on Monday morning, after a most destructive bombardment. The report is probable, but no such intelligence had reached government at a late hour this morning.

TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

We have received Paris papers to the 31st ult. containing the 29th bulletin of the French army in Germany. It is dated Vienna, July 22, at which time Bonaparte was in that city or its vicinity, at Schroenbrunn. The report in the German papers of his having set out on the 15th on his return to Paris, is thus officially contradicted, nor is that event likely soon to take place; if, as appears from the French papers, he means to defer his departure until the final settlement of a treaty of peace between him and the emperor of Austria. If we may judge from the slowness with which the armistice of Znaim is carried into effect, this final adjustment will occupy some considerable time. Of the occupation of Presburgh in conformity with the stipulations of the armistice, we were already in possession; but the fortress of Gratz, in Styria, which was to be surrendered on the 16th, we find was not occupied so late as the 21st, and an expectation only is expressed, that marshal Macdonald, who had set out to take possession of that place, would enter it on the 22d. The state of the Tyrol and Voralberg sufficiently accounts for the delay in the complete execution of the stipulations, without presuming any difficulties or indisposition on the part of Austria. Had our expedition arrived in good time, it might indeed have infused some spirit into her councils, and encouraged her to assume a tone of independence; but the utmost we can now expect is, that it may operate as a quickner upon the negociation for peace, and induce Bonaparte to yield any remaining points that may still be under consideration at the time of the arrival of our troops in Holland. It is stated in an article dated Vienna, the 15th, that the plenipotentiaries were to meet at Brunn, and that general Andreossy and prince John of Litchtenstein were the persons appointed. From the bulletin, however, we are led to conclude, that the negociation is carried on at Vienna, by Prince John who communicates with the emperor of Austria at Bruda, and Champagny, who acts under the immediate instruction of Bonaparte at Schoenbrunn.

The Paris papers contain intelligence from Madrid of so recent a date as the 20th ult. at which it does not appear that Joseph Bonaparte entertained any apprehensions of being forced to evacuate the capital.

According to the most recent accounts, public and private, from Spain, it appears that Victor and Sebastiani have united their forces near Toledo, where they will probably make a stand. Their amount is variously stated, between 35 and 36,000 men, The combined British and Spanish armies are estimated at 100,000 exclusive of 8000 from Portugal, and an English regiment on its march from Gibralter expected to join Sir Arthur Wellesley. It was marching for Madrid in three divisions as follow:—The left consisting of 26,000, including 3000 cavalry under Sir A. Wellesley, north of the Tagus; the centre consisting of 52,000 including 12,000 cavalry, under Cuesta, along the Tagus through the mountains of Toledo.

No accounts had been received from the Scheldt when this paper was put to press, but as the wind had shifted to the eastward, advices may be hourly expected. Several vessels, principally victualling transports sailed yesterday, to join the Expedition.

BOSTON, *Sept.* 26.

AUTHENTIC NEWS.

Yesterday arrived the brig Governor Sumner, capt. Hillard, from Alicant and Gibralter. Capt. H. favored us with papers from the latter place to the 5th of August, containing the following interesting information.

SEVILLE—SPAIN

Dispatch of General D. Gregorio de la Cuesta, dated El Bravo, July 24.

The French under Marshal Victor, who had entreanched themselves on the banks of the Alberche, and were on the eve of being attacked, fled, in silence, on the night of the 23d; and the Anglo Spanish armies are pursuing them in their retreat. Our advanced guard is in Cebolla.

[*Government Gazette.*

CADIZ.

H. E. Don Martin de Garray, Member and Secretary of the Supreme Board of Government of the Kingdom, writes to the Consulate of Cadiz, under date the 31st July, to the following purpose:

The Supreme board of Government of the Kingdom, has just received the important intelligence, that the Anglo Spanish army, has most completely defeated the French army, on the banks of the Alberche after two days most severe fighting and great slaughter, in which all the troops have entitled themselves to the national esteem. H. M. hastens to impart this favorable news to the Consulate of Cadiz.

General Cuesta's Dispatch.

Gen. Cuesta sends information from the camp at Talavera, under the date the 28th July, that, upon being apprised that the enemy to the number of 40,000 men were making dispositions to attack him, he crossed the Alberche, to take up a position previously agreed upon with the British Commander in Chief.

At 5 in the afternoon of the 27th, the enemy presented themselves, made a most vigorous charge with fixed bayonets, and were repulsed with great loss, the battle ended at 8 at night.

On the 28th, very early in the morning, the enemy renewed their attack, which they were still carrying on at 7 in the evening, when the dispatch came away; at which time, the whole of the enemy's troops were driven back. The General flatters himself, that such will be the issue of every successive action, the English and Spanish army displayed the gallantry characteristic of their Nations.

The Usurper was present in person; on that evening he withdrew to St. Olala, with 98 carts of wounded. Lact's division is close to Toledo; and Venegas's army must have been in Aranjuez yesterday, with an intention to proceed to Madrid.

Signed, GARAY.

P. S. Intelligence has just been received, by express, that the enemy have been completely defeated.

CADIZ, Aug. 2.

Reports have reached this City from Seville as follows:—

FIRST REPORT.

"That a glorious Victory had been gained, by the Combined armies under Field Marshal Cuesta and Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley, over the French army Commanded by Marshal Victor.

"The loss of the British is said to be two General Officers killed, and one wounded, and from 4 to 5000 Men."

SECOND REPORT.

(By an express arrived here this day, the 2nd.)

"That Marshal Victor, with 18,000 Men, had surrendered to the Combined armies."

[There was firing all along the Spanish coast, at Gibralter, in consequence of the victory: and capt. Hiliard says, that no person doubted the fact. The other divisions of the French had not joined Victor. The report was, that Cuesta's army did not engage until the victory was certain. No accounts of Madrid being re-taken.]

[*Repertory.*

In Galicia and Asturias, now free from the Vandals, our army is daily reinforcing, and the public administration organising. It is remarkable, that upon their marching off, the French have done no damage either to the dock yard in Ferrol, or the Manufactories of muskets in Oviedo.—The patriotism of the Arragonese is rising higher and higher every day; their army in Torasa is gaining more and more strength. Gerona furiously attacked by Augereaus Division, set a memorable example of valor in defence of Monjoich on the 8th and is yet making a heroic resistance, although the reinforcements sending to her assistance have miscarried.

A new embassador from England (the Marquis of Wellesley) had arrived at Cadiz.

The French Consul lately arrested at Algiers has been released, and has arrived at Marseilles.

Baltimore, Sept. 27.

By the sch'r. Kite, capt. Thompson, in 45 days from Naples, late and important intelligence has been received.

Capt. T. brings no papers from Italy: the cause assigned for this omission is, that he "hurried off" in consequence of accounts from Paris, of the negociation with Gen. Armstrong having been broken off. One report at Naples, on the 10th August, the day before the Kite sailed, was, that our minister had demanded passports to return home; another, that peace between France and Austria had been ratified.—We give these verbal accounts as they were received; so also, the written accounts contained in private correspondence.

By the politeness of those gentlemen to whom they were addressed, we are obliged with the sight of the latest letters from Italy.—Their contents, from intelligent sources, are commercially important, as they state,

That since his victory over the Austrians, Bonaparte is even less yielding and conciliating in his temper—

That the permission to import colonial produce was suspended; in this suspension, the ports of Holland are closed, and its rigid execution is extended even to prizes—colonial produce on board of captured vessels not being permitted to enter the ports of France, or her dependencies—

The latest accounts from Vienna informed of peace between France and Austria; which was so fully credited that the markets, &c. were regulated accordingly.

By this arrival we further learn, that the British army under general Stuart, 28,000 strong, had been urged by the young Prince of Naples to make a descent on that city or kingdom; king Murat had about 20,000 men, but the English had not, when the Kite sailed, landed on the main. They had however quiet possession of the Island of Ischia. This island is situated at the entrance of the bay, about four leagues from the city of Naples; is about ten miles in circumference, and contains about 4000 inhabitants; it is the see of a Bishop, suffragan of Naples. The town of Ischia is situated on a rock on the North side of the island, with which it communicates by a bridge.—On this island and in Sicily, it was supposed the British army, would await further intelligence from the Danube.

It is to be regretted that the two last arrivals from the Mediterranean, which, being short passages, could have brought news three weeks latest, furnish no intelligeuce whatever from Spain. We may, however, hourly expect the arrival of the sch'r Hound, from Cadiz, as she was spoken by the Kite, and is said to have left that place about the 22d of August.

[*Federal Gazette.*

Extract from the Medical Repository, published quarterly at New York.

INTERESTING TO FEMALES.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

From a scientific and elegant dissertation on consumption of the lungs, communicated to Dr. Mitchill, by Dr. Young, of New York, are extracted the following premonitory remarks.

"But as the prevention of this destructive disease is preferable to the best methods of curing it, it is of importance to point out some of the causes which produce it, especially with respect to females. The first I shall mention is a combination among the shoemakers; who appear to have resolved, that as the ladies gowns have no bodies, their shoes should have only the semblance of a sole, but so narrow that half an inch of the vamp comes to the ground at every step, and admits the water very freely. Secondly, I must mention the pernicious effects of their bodiless gowns without sleeves.——When a lady rises in the morning, she dresses comfortably, probably in a gown with long sleeves; but Mrs. A. receives the following polite card from Mrs. B.. "Mrs. B. presents her most respectful compliments to Mrs. A. and (having invited a few select friends) requests the pleasure of her company to spend a social evening." The weather is cold and damp, but Mrs. B. cannot think of entertaining company in the common room, and about half an hour before the visitants are expected, a fire is kindled in the best parlour, which had been well scrubbed in the forenoon; and to have all things complete, the carpet is laid down before the floor is dry.——The time draws near.—Mrs. A. retires to a cold room to dress, and as a suitable substitute for the warm morning dress, adopts thin book or cambric muslin, with short wide sleeves, and other corresponding articles of dress! The neck and breast are bare, or covered with very thin gauze, and the arms naked almost to the shoulders. If the breast is left open to facilitate the entrance of Cupid's darts, it affords a more certain *mark* for the *envenomed shafts* of the *grisly king of terrors*. A muff and tippet may be warm in the streets, but are laid aside before the room gets warm. But *Mrs.* A. is bedecked in a suit much better adapted to the month of August than December; she looks out of the window and observes that it has rained, and that the streets are very wet, but no matter; the walks are pretty dry, and it is but a step. *Madam* sets off, and gets her feet wet. When she arrives the fire just begins to blaze, the room is cold and damp, but off goes the muff and tippet; her *feet are wet* and *cold*, but politeness will not permit her to dry them, she sits shivering until the fire has warmed the room. The company having all arrived, the warm tea is served about; which with the *heat* of a crowded room, opens the pores and produces a copious perspiration.—At length the company breaks up, and the visitants return home through the damp night air, and find many of their fires extinguished and the rooms cold; they go shivering to bed, and are wakened in the morning with a most violent *cough* and *hoarseness!*

a The Deity has mercifully adapted the human constitution to bear very considsrable extremes of *heat* and *cold*, but the changes from one condition to the other must be gradual; as all sudden changes either from *heat* to *cold* or from extreme *cold* to *heat* are attended with imminent danger. When a warm morning gown, with long sleeves, and a shawl is exchanged for a thin muslin without *sleeves* and a gauze handkerchief, the change is too great and too sudden to be borne with impunity; and any person who considers the circumstances can be at no loss to account for the frequency and fatality of consumptions.—Here is fashion exhibited on one side, attended with *disease*, *death* and *desolation*; and common prudence on the other side, promising *health*, *pleasure* and *longevity*, submitted to the *choice* of rational beings."

From the Connecticut Courant.

AGAINST DRUNKENNESS.

IF by an awful visitation of Divine Providence, there were spreading over all parts of this country, a foul and loathsome leprosy, which poisoned and disfigured the bodies of its victims, and affected their minds with madness or with idiotism; if this leprosy had seized a great part of our useful labourers and rendered them a burthen to the community; if the prospects and the hopes of a large portion of our promising young men had been already blasted and destroyed by it; if it had infected more or less, every town and every village, and were spreading its ravages, from year to year, wider and yet wider; if this were the actual condition of our country, there is no telling how great would be the alarm. Neither this nor any similar calamity, Heaven be praised, has been brought upon our country by the direct hand of Providence, which has showered on us blessings without number and in great abundance. But human folly and wickedness abuse the kindness of Providence and change its blessings into curses.

Let sober reason judge, whether drunkenness, *habitual drunkenness*, be not as bad, nay even worse, than the fatal leprosy I have described. It impairs and corrupts both body and mind, and brings down the noble creature man to a level with the brute. It destroys all moral principle, all sentiments of honour, all feelings of humanity. It changes good nature to churlishness, a kind husband to an unfeeling monster, a dutiful son to an unprincipled villain without natural affection, an industrious thriving man to an idle vagabond. It preys upon and devours every thing that is estimable and amiable both in disposition and in character; it eats up the substance of its votaries, and is an inlet to all other vices, and to every evil and calamity almost that can be named.—This detestable *demon* might say in truth, "my name is legion; for we are many. *Many* indeed are the evils, the calamities and abominations, that follow in the train of drunkenness.

"Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes?"—The drunkard. Whose fields are neglected and overgrown with thorns and brambles? Whose house is tumbling in ruins for want of necessary repairs? Whose broken windows are repaired only with rough boards or stuffed with rags? Whose wife is consumed with weeping? Whose babes are suffering hunger and nakedness?—The drunkard's. Who disturb peoples' repose with their midnight revellings and yells? Who are the persons most commonly engaged in quarrels, in fightings, in riots, and in all scenes of confusion and uproar? Drunkards. Who are the lowest of all madmen, the most despicable of all idiots?—Drunkards

The natural idiot, and the madman that has become so by the act of God, are objects not of reproach but of compassion. But the drunkard, who is in fact an idiot or a madman for the time being, is so by his own voluntary act; he wilfully quenches in himself the lamp of reason, and with his own suicidal hands destroys that noble faculty which had distinguished him from the beasts that perish.

The folly of Freethinking: an Anecdote.

Among words which in their present acceptation are far remote from their rigid meaning, none are perhaps more striking than Deism and Freethinking. The former, which in its strict import signifies nothing more than a belief in the existence of the Deity, in opposition to Atheism (and in this sense every Christian is a Deist) is now universally understood of all persons who reject the Christian revelation; and the word *Freethinking*, which should convey the idea of a man of liberal and ingenious disposition, free from vulgar prejudices and unmanly bigotry, and investigating truth with virtuous views, and a deep veneration for the Supreme Being, is now commonly appropriated to those persons, who, from a love of singularity, an affectation of superior understanding, or innate malignity of mind, would combat truths the most universally received and revered in all ages and in all conutries, and would dissolve those sacred ties by which society is united, and destroy those hopes of immortality which God hath given as incentives to virtue, and the best security of our happiness here and hereafter.—The conduct of the Freethinker, whether actuated by such motives or not, is replete with extreme folly, to give it no harsher appellation. An anecdote of the late *Mr.* Mallet is a remarkable instance of the truth of this observation, and cannot fail to convey some useful advice. This gentleman was a great Freethinker, and a very free speaker of his free thoughts. He made no scruple to disseminate his opinions wherever he could introduce them. At his own table, the lady of the house (who was a staunch advocate for her husband's opinions) would often in the warmth of argument say, 'Sir, we Deists.' The lecture upon the non-credenda of the Freethinkers was repeated so often, and urged with so much earnestness, that the inferior domestics became soon as able disputants as the heads of the family. The fellow who waited at table, being thoroughly convinced, that for any of his misdeeds he should have no after account to make, was resolved to profit by the doctrine, and made off with many things of value, particularly the plate. Luckily he was so closely pursued, that he was brought back with his prey to his master's house, who examined him before some select friends.—At first, the man was sullen, and would answer no questions; but being urged to give a reason for his infamous behaviour, he resolutely said, 'Sir, I had heard you so often talk of the impossibility of a future state and that after death there was no reward for virtue, or punishment for vice, that I was tempted to commit the robbery.' 'Well but you rascal, replied Mallet, had you no fear of the gallows?'—'Sir, said the fellow looking sternly at his master what is that to you, if I had a mind to venture it? You had removed my *greatest terror*; and why should I fear the *least*?'

Just received at the Bookstore of

Joseph Parker,

In Wood Street, corner of Fourth Street, Pittsburgh.

THE HISTORY OF THE

Church of Christ;

BY JOSEPH MILNER, M. A.

In four volumes.

Volume first contains the three first centuries.

The History of the Christian Church is constructed on a new plan, of which the author in his introduction gives us the following account:

"It is certain that from our Saviour's time to the present, there have ever been persons whose dispositions and lives have been formed by the rules of the New Testament; men who have been real, not merely nominal Christians, who believed the doctrines of the gospel, loved them because of their divine excellency, and suffered gladly "the loss of all things, that they might win Christ, and be found in him."

The Christian Observer, in a very elaborate review of this work, after commenting on the author's piety, his firm reliance and future hopes in the gospel, and the manifestations of his interest in the welfare of his fellow creatures, thus concludes:

"On the whole we do not hesitate confidently and earnestly to recommend this history as a valuable addition to the library of every Christian; as a work in which instruction is happily blended with interesting narrative; which the young may be allured to read for the entertainment it affords, and which the advanced Christian will prize for the edification he may derive from it. The pious author has already entered into his rest, and is enjoying the fruit of his labours in a better world; but though dead, he yet speaketh, and we have no doubt will continue to speak to the improvement, comfort, and everlasting benefit of thousands."

Lectures on the Evidences of the Christian Religion;
By Samuel S. Smith, D. D.

Sermon on Baptism;
By Samuel S. Smith, D. D.

Hurd on the Prophecies.

The History of the World;
From the reign of Alexander to the Augustan Age. *By John Gillies. L. L. D. in 3 vols 8vo.*

LAW BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

Joseph Parker,

In Wood Street, corner of Fourth Street,

Pittsburgh.

Admiralty Decisions	Gilbert on Rents
Annesly on Insurance	Gilbert's Equity
Ambler's Reports	Harrison's Chancery
Attorney's Practice	Henning and Mumford Report's, vol. 1.
Burrow's Reports	Henry Blackston's Reports
Butler's Horae Juridicia	Hale's Common Law
Blackston's Commentaries	Hardress's Reports
Burlamaque's Natural Law, 2 vols.	Jones on Bailment
Booth on Real Actions	Johnson's Cases, vol. 1.
Bosanquet and Puller's Reports vol 6.	Kyd on Awards
Bradby on Distress	Laws on Pleading
Boot's Suit at Law	Maxwell on Bills
Burns Practice	Marshall on Insurance
Chase's Trials	M'Nally's Evidence
Chitty on Bills	Newland on Contracts
Cranch's Reports v. 4.	Powell on Mortgages
Cruise's Digest, 5 vols.	Powell on Devises
Coleman & Cain's Reports	Pleader's Assistant
Comyn's Digest, 6 vols.	Roberts on Fraudulent Conveyances
Douglass's Reports	Roberts on Statute Frauds
Dyer's Reports	Raymond's Reports
Doctor and Student	Sugden on Vendors
Dickin's Reports	Selwyn's Nisi Prius
Digest Modern Chancery Reports	Story's Pleadings
Digest Earlier Chancery Reports	Saunders Reports
East's Crown Law	Schoale and Lefroy's Reports
East's Reports, vol. 9	System of Pleading
Espinasses Nisi Prius	Salkeld's Reports
Espinasses Reports	Tidd's Practice
Graydon's Justice	Wilson's Works
Graydon's Digest	Wyatt's Chancery
	Watson on Partnership
	Washington's Reports

October 9, 1809.

A Friend to Mr. George Rapp *and the* Harmony Association, *submits to the public the following statement of the conduct of Jacob Schaal towards Mr. Rapp and the Society.*

THAT the friends of *Mr.* Rapp may know, and such persons who have read certain slanderous letters written and published by Jacob Schaal reflecting on the character of *Mr.* Rapp and the Harmony Society, are wicked, false and malicious, and without a shadow of truth. These letters were first addressed to *Mr.* Rapp by Schaal, as long as they were confined to himself, they were considered of no consequence, supposing they extended no farther; but in this *Mr.* Rapp was mistaken: by the goodness of his friends in different parts of the United States, he was informed that Schaal had written letters of the same purport to persons residing in the states of Ohio and *Maryland*, and to sundry persons in Pennsylvania. It then became necessary for *Mr.* Rapp in justification to himself, the Harmony Society and his friends, to appeal to the laws of his country to acquit his character of the charges alledged against him. Accordingly Schaal was indicted in Butler county, Pennsylvania, at June session 1809, for a libel on George Rapp. *Mr.* Rapp was then ready to traverse the bill, but Jacob Schaal comes into court alledging he was not ready, that his witnesses resided at a distance, and that he could not proceed to trial until the court following. The cause was then continued at his request until the September session 1809, that he might have the advantage of all the testimony he could procure, to prove the truth of what he had published, in evidence, and in so doing he would be acquitted; for let it be here understood, that by the laws of Pennsylvania a defendant in an indictment for a libel may give the truth of what he has published in evidence, and in so doing he stands acquitted. At September sessions 1809, Schaal came into open court and acknowledged himself guilty of publishing a false, wicked and malicious libel against George Rapp, and rested his case in the mercy of the court; the court imposed a fine of forty dollars, and to find a security in the sum of two hundred dollars to keep the peace, and to pay all the costs of prosecution, and to stand committed until the sentence be complied with. He is now in the jail of Butler county.

A Friend of Truth and Righteousness.

20th September 1809.

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, in September last, a Negro Boy named GEORGE, he is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; had on a dark coloured round-about and trowsers. A reasonable reward will be paid to any person who may deliver him to the subscriber.

WOOLMAN GIBSON.

October 9, 1809.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that in conformity to an act of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, passed on the 17th day of February, 1809, and entitled "An act directing in what manner certain lands, granted by congress for the benefit of schools in the Virginia Military Tract, shall be surveyed and disposed of;" there will be offered for sale in the town of Mansfield, in the county of Richland, on the 20th day of October next, and will be continued from day to day, until the whole thereof is offered for sale—all the land granted by congress for the benefit of schools as aforesaid, by their act passed on the 2nd day of March, 1807, entitled "An act to extend the time for locating Virginia Military Warrants, for returning surveys thereon to the office of the secretary of the department of war, and appropriating lands for the use of schools in the Virginia Military Reservation in lieu of those heretofore appropriated."

The terms of sale as expressed in the law, directing the sales thereof, are, That no part thereof shall be sold for less than two dollars per acre, together with a proportion of the expence of surveying, advertising and offering for sale, and shall be paid for as follows, viz. To the treasurer, at the time of making the purchase, such sum as may be found chargeable on each quarter section, for the expence of surveying, advertising and offering for sale; and on the remaining sum, the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, shall pay yearly, and every year forever, at the rate of six per centum, per annum; and the first payment shall not be required to be made until the first *Monday* in the second February, after the purchase is made, and from thenceforth, forever, the payments shall become due and payable on the 1st Monday of February, yearly.

Such of the quarter sections as may not be sold at the public sale, when offered as aforesaid, shall be exposed at private sale, at two dollars per acre, with the addition of the contingent expence aforesaid, payable in the same manner, and at the same yearly period herein before mentioned.

For all purchases made of this land, the Register will execute a deed or deeds of lease for ninety-nine years, renewable forever, to the purchaser or purchasers, to his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, conditioned that the person or persons so purchasing, his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall comply with the requisitions of the law authorising the sale thereof. WINN WINSHIP, Jun.

Register.

Chillicothe, Sept. 1, 1809. 6t.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Escaped from the Jail in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the night of *Monday* the 4th inst. a certain

James Nichols,

aged about 23 years, 5 feet 7 inches High and smooth faced. His Father lives in Bedford county, and he has a wife in Frankstown settlement. Whoever takes up said Nichols and delivers him at the Jail in Huntingdon shall have the above reward.

THOMAS PATTERSON, *Jailor.*

Huntingdon, *September 7*, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf.

Dr. GODBOLD'S

VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.

(Price One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents.)

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

At their Wholesale and Retail Apothecary, Drug and Paint Store, Corner of Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

IN offering to the public a medicine, the discovery of the late celebrated Dr. Godbold, it might be almost unnecessary to give any details of its efficacy, or merits; he, who from his knowledge of the treasures of the vegetable world, extracted so many rich and salutary substances, and who applied them so successfully in restoring the blessings of health to his countrymen, that thousands have given testimonials of the services received from him. It would be, however, unjust to the properties of this invaluable medicine, to withhold particularizing some of its sanative virtues.

Amongst several much esteemed specifics which Dr. Godbold prepared, it was in the preparation of *this* now offered to the public, that he had the firmest confidence, it was *this* which he administered with the fullest success, and from which he acquired his high reputation and extensive fortune.

In Colds, Catarrhs and Coughs, it gently opens the breast, immediately gives liberty of breathing, and allays the tickling which provokes frequent coughing. In Hoarsnesses and Asthmas it clears all obstructions of the lungs, and heals any rawness and soreness therefrom. In debilitated stomachs, flatulency, windy complaints, weakness of appetite, whether occasioned by a natural weakness of constitution, or by over indulgence in the pleasures of the table, and in eruptions on the face, where they arrise from impurity of blood. This inestimable specific is without a superior; it is a bracer of the solids, and a promoter of digestion, and renovates the stomach by mixing with the blood and juices, applying itself to the seat of the disorder, which it removes by its healing qualities. In complaints, the offsprings of a sedentary life, in sick head-ache, female weaknesses and indeed in debility in either sex; its salutary powers have been remarkably eminent, even in cases that had been deemed by some of the faculty incurable; its tendency being to invigorate and to improve the general health, occasioning no danger from cold, and requiring neither confinement nor change of diet.

The very numerous and respectable testimonies from the first and most leading characters, shew the great excellence of tthis medicine, which the proprietor now offers in the fullest confidence, that it will prove of general utility to the public at large, and wherever it is tried, will acquire that value and esteem which it so highly merits.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Apothecary and Drug Store,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

INFORM the Inhabitants of the Western Country that they have commenced the APOTHECARY and DRUG BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert Cunliffe, merchant, where they offer for sale at Philadelphia prices, a very large and extensive assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, both family and patent, Essences, Perfumes, Patent Soaps, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, and almost every article connected with the business. From the arrangements they have made in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, they are enabled to assure their friends tha their assortment of articles in the above business is superior to any offered for sale in this place.

June 1, 1809.

N. B. Practitioners of Medicine, Merchants, and all others who deal in Medicine will find it much to their advantage to purchase from them.

NOTICE.

The subscriber (importer of Hardware) has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Clifford, No. 190, Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Sadlery, Cutlery, &c.

which he will dispose of on good terms for cash or credit.

JOHN J. CLEVELAND.

June 10, 1809. 6m.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road. or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

NEW COTTON MANUFACTORY.

SCOTT & ARMITAGE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have and will keep on hand at their Manufactory on the bank of the Monongahela, above the Ship Yard,

Cotton yarn from 1 to 4 dozen cuts to the pound, black, blue, turkey red, &c.

Cord, jean, chambry, dice dinim, plaid vest patterns of different kinds.

Dyeing of every description will be executed on the shortest notice and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1809. 6t

N. B Flour, whiskey, oats, and country linnen, will be taken in exchange for any of the above.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *CROMWELL & ANSHUTZ* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to or having claims against the late firm, are requested to present them to T. CROMWELL, who is duly authorised to receive and pay the same.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1809. tf.

T. Cromwell,

Ever grateful for the confidence placed in him by his friends, informs them that he will attend to his former Business, as heretofore.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper who can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.

August 29, 1809.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on Sunday the 17th inst. an Apprentice to the Saddler Trade, named *WILLIAM D. ABRAHAM*—he is about 18 years of age, stout made, full faced and marked with the small pox, fond of tobacco and strong drink, and of talking, and frequently more than is true, and is not very honest, as he took with him sundry wearing apparel not his own. It is supposed he went down the Ohio with a Mr. Shannon, who lives at St. Genevieve, Louisiana Territory. I forwarn all persons from harboring or employing said Apprentice at their peril.—The above reward will be paid for the boy and articles, but no charges.

PETER KINTNER.

Pittsburgh, 19th, Sept. 1809.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

Just received at Z. CRAMER's Books tore

A complete system of

Geometry and Trigonometry,

Together with a *Treatise* on *Surveying*, teaching the various ways of taking the survey of a field, also to protract the same, and find the area. Likewise, *Rectangular Surveying* or an accurate method of calculating the area of any field arithmetically, without the necessity of plotting it. To the whole are added several Mathematical Tables, necessary for solving questions in Trigonometry and Surveying, with a particular explanation of those tables, and the manner of using them. By *Abel Flint*, A. M.

ALSO,

An easy and familiar Guide to the theory and practice of

NAVIGATION,

with all the requisite Tables, &c. &c. illustrated with engravings. By *Andrew Mackay.*

To which is added, a concise system of calculations for finding the Longitude at Sea, by the lunar observations. By *P. Delamer.*

☞ A few more numbers of *Rees's Cyclopedea* have just come to hand. Punctuality on the part of the subscribers in calling for their Books will much oblige the publishers, and their friend Z. C.

Pittsburgh, 18th September, 1809.

WORM TEA.

BEING one of the most valuable Medicines ever sold, for the destruction of Worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice. It being now so well established that no certificates or encomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of Vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.

SOLD BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Corner of Third and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

Price 25 Cents single, and 2 Dollars per Dozen.

N. B. At the same place may be had Sing's Patent Itch Ointment by the Groce, Dozen or single Box.

TO PARENTS,

The annexed cases of cures performed by

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying LOZENGES,

(Selected from a very numerous list,)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the excellence and safety of this valuable specific, for destroying worms in the human stomach and intestines.

From Mr. Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Baltimore street, two doors above south Gay street.

I have a son six years of age, who, for four years past, has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits. the whole of his little frame wasted fast, his breath fetid, and almost constant itching at the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore were successively procured. Each of these gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be the cause of the child's disorder, and exhausted his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your worm destroying Lozenges, but with many others did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. More, auctioneer) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a dose agreeable to directions, which soon expelled eight large worms, some of them about eight inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worms appeared. The child recovered, and now enjoys a good state of health.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 40, Walkes street, Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment, I was told that Hamilton's worm destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects. The eldest voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch—in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skin and slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed tobe inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, the 26th day of Sept. 1799.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1806.

To H. LEE.

Some time last spring, I was afflicted with loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever, and great debility, so that I could scarcely walk. In this distressing situation I took many things, but without benefit. An acquaintance in the country sent to me to procure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosity prompted me to read the directions, where I found my complaint exactly described by the doctor. I immediately sent for another box of the Lozenges, and took one dose, which brought away a large quantity of worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encouraged by this, I took another dose, which was attended with the happiest effects, as it relieved me entirely, and am now in a better state of health than for a considerable time past. I have since given them to my children, and can speak from experience, that they are a most valuable medicine, and am happy to add my testimony to numberless others of their efficacy.

SARAH JOHNSON,
No. 140, north Second street.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—purging, with slimy and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

ITCH CURED.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Are sold in Pittsburgh only, by

Anthony Beelen,

FRONT STREET,

Who has constantly for sale,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT, for the Itch, a certain cure by once using; *HAMILTON'S ELIXIR*, for coughs; the celebrated *ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS; HAMILTON'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD* for the rheumatism; *TOOTH ACHE DROPS; HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE* for debility.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head-ache, foul stomach, and for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no remedy has been discovered superior to

Lee's Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills,

Which for 10 years past have been attended with the greatest success. The testimony of many respectable persons in our southern sea ports has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy during the prevalence of maligant fevers, has preserved their health after experiencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head-ache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit I received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, *WM. DEVENNY,*
No. 145, Cherry street, New-York.

June 28.

WANTED,

A few APPRENTICES to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply to JOSEPH HARBESON, in Market Street, next door to the Printing-Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 12, 1809.